NOTE XXII.

A NEW LONGICORN BEETLE FROM BORNEO

DESCRIBED BY

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Phemone triangulifer, n. sp. ♀.

Resembling, in general appearance, *Phemone cordiger* Rits. 1) from Sumatra, but easily distinguished by the different arrangement of the white lines on the elytra.

Length 12,5 mm. — Black, subshining, covered with a very delicate pile which is dark on the upper surface of the insect, bright grey, however, on the undersurface and legs.

The face and cheeks are covered with a dirty grey pubescence, which becomes darker towards the vertex; a fine smooth line runs from the lower margin of the face down to the front margin of the thorax. The antennae are somewhat shorter than the body; the four basal joints are distinctly fringed beneath with black hairs; the scape is greyish above, black beneath, the 3rd joint whitish, sprinkled with black; the 4th joint, which is slightly swollen and contrasts with the adjacent joints, is black; the 5th — 11th joints are of a rufous colour; the 5th and 6th joints are covered with a greyish pile changing into black towards the tip. The scape is as long as the 2nd and 3rd joints together, the 4th joint is distinctly shorter than the 3rd but as long as the 5th, the succeeding joints almost inconspicuously decreasing in length.

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1) Notes Leyd. Mus. Vol. XII (1890), p. 137.

The thorax shows irregular transverse wrinkles, intermixed with a few fine punctures, and two divergent lines of a white pubescence which are the continuation of a white Λ-shaped figure on the vertex of the head.

On the basal half of the elytra small dots of a white pubescence are irregularly sprinkled, and, at the base, a short continuation of the thoracical lines is to be seen. The apical half of the elytra is occupied by two rectangular triangles, which are composed of more or less interrupted lines of a white pubescence and which are directed with the top towards the apex of the elytra: ◹◸; between the hypothenuses of the triangles and the outer margin of the elytra a few small white dots are present. The elytra are moreover provided with rather widely spread deeply impressed punctures which are very sparse and fine on the apical half.

The undersurface is covered with a bright grey pile, and the pro- and mesosternum show, just above the coxae, a line of white pubescence; the apical margin of the abdominal segments is fringed with white hairs which decrease in length towards the middle; the 5th (apical) segment is as long as the 3 foregoing segments taken together, conical, impressed along the middle, truncated at the end; the truncation is fringed with yellowish hairs and the sides are densely covered with a white pubescence. The legs are covered with a pile similar to that of the underside of the body. The tarsi of the fore-legs are dilated, those of the middle-legs broader than those of the posterior pair. The two last joints of all the tarsi are black. The intercoxal part of the prosternum is rounded, without tubercle.

Hab. Djankang, on the Upper Kapoeas river in the Southern & Eastern District of Borneo. — The described specimen has been presented to the Leyden Museum, together with many other valuable beetles from the same locality, by Dr. S. L. Brug, of the Dutch Indian medical service.

Leyden Museum, December 1907.